



FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19, 1844.

ABOLITION—ANNEXATION.

If there is any one question in relation to the powers of the Federal Government irrevocably settled by the letter of the Constitution, and universally admitted by all sane men, it is the exclusive authority which that instrument guarantees to the Southern States over the institution of slavery within their borders. Not even the abolitionists, we believe, deny this, in theory, though they may practically endeavor to evade it.

On the other hand, while the Federal Government has no power to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States for its extinction, it is equally incompatible with the Constitution, and equally violative of the compromises of that instrument, to take any step on the part of the National Government to extend slavery into regions which may be free from it. This Union could not have been formed without a guaranty against interference by the Federal Government to abolish slavery in the States—neither could it have been formed had the South insisted upon a provision to extend and perpetuate slavery. The Constitution, so far as slavery is concerned, is strictly a compromise of conflicting interests and prejudices, and to depart from that compromise for the one purpose or the other, by the one party or the other, is an infraction of the National compact.

The abolitionists in many cases have shown a disposition to violate the Constitution in this particular, either covertly and indirectly, or by an open proposition to dissolve the Union—an enterprise so monstrous, that none but the most fanatically insane have countenanced. All men of all parties, professing to be governed by reason, however widely differing upon the subject of slavery, have acknowledged the sovereignty of the States over the institution within their limits.

But the effect of the Texas agitation, as an example of Federal interference with slavery, may well be regarded with apprehension. Here is the example presented to the abolitionists of a great party, led by the President and Secretary of State, exerting the power and patronage of the Federal Government to control a question which they have always contended, and which Northern men have always admitted to be strictly and solely within State jurisdiction.

What will be the effect of this interference with slavery? Will it not inspire the abolitionists to renewed attacks upon the constitutional compromise? Have not the annexationists set a fatal example of Federal interference with slavery? Will not abolitionists appeal to this example? And how will Locofocos answer that appeal? They cannot. They are stopped by their own deed. Their mouths will be shut forever upon the hackneyed theme of constitutional barriers. The South will look and may look with safety to the Whigs as the conservators of their constitutional rights—a party which has ever maintained the firm position of a rigid adherence to this all important compromise of the Constitution.

The abolitionists could not desire a higher authority to support them in their schemes of Federal interference with slavery, than is furnished by Mr. Calhoun's correspondence with Mr. Pakenham. He boldly asserts in his extraordinary letter to the British Minister, that it behooves this nation to exert its utmost power to extend and perpetuate slavery, which he declares to be an institution essential to the National prosperity. Cannot the most shallow understanding comprehend how fully Mr. Calhoun thus admits the constitutionality of Federal legislation in the case? The right to interference admitted, the nature of that legislation, as is apparent, becomes a mere matter of expediency. But here intervenes a wide gulf between Whigs and Locofocos. The former deny the right of National interference with State affairs—the latter have admitted it, and thereby set an example to the wildest and most unconstitutional schemes of the abolitionists.

IGNORANCE AND INSOLENT OF
TORYISM.

Nothing can surpass the marvellous ignorance of the English in reference to this country. The most ridiculous statements are made in the English newspapers about us, with an apparent gravity, which can only be attributed to an affected ignorance—the affection of pride and conceit. It is impossible that the majority of intelligent men in England should not be better acquainted with

America than many of her Tory writers affect to be. Speaking the same language, being the greatest customer of the English manufacturers, and the greatest commercial nation, after England, on the globe, they must necessarily be well informed relative to our country. The two wars in which we have successfully resisted British aggression, would alone have brought the two nations acquainted with each other. It is the pride of Toryism, therefore, which begets this affected ignorance and contempt for American affairs. English Liberals never betray such ignorance, but in their writings generally show an intimate acquaintance with the affairs of this country—not perhaps with the distinctions of party among us, but with all that relates to our population, wealth, and resources.

We never have seen in the Edinburgh Review an illiberal remark, or one displaying ignorance of a material fact in regard to this country—but have always found that ablest of all the Quarterly the defender and apologist of the United States and republican institutions. The same may be said of the Westminster Review. But of Blackwood's Magazine and the London Quarterly, Tory papers, the very reverse is true—their bitter sneers being only equalled by their real or affected ignorance of us.

Among the daily papers of London, the same illiberality and ignorance is displayed in a yet higher degree by those of a Tory stamp.

It is a source of gratification that the haughty insolence of Toryism will one day be compelled to acknowledge the despised Americans as the most powerful of the nations of the earth—a power which we trust will be always exerted for the maintenance of peace and justice and equal rights among mankind—and not like the power of kings, to aggrandize themselves with the spoils of conquered neighbors.

An amusing specimen of the stupid ignorance of the London daily press, in relation to this country, is exhibited in the following paragraphs:

"America seems to be prolific of all sorts of monstrous sects. There is something in the very atmosphere of her social structure congenial to their progress. Sects which in this country start up like bubbles on the surface of society, burst, and disappear, reach in America a size and influence which frequently menace the safety of the Republic itself. Among the latest growths of this kind are the Fouriéristes and the Mormons, and both, but especially the latter, have obtained incredible political power."

"A code of Mormon laws was drawn up for its government. Joe Smith was Mayor, or rather Theocrat; and eventually the influence of the Prophet prevailed so widely, that he commanded a majority of votes in the State of Illinois, and started for the office and dignity of President of the United States, with no mean prospects of success."

"CORRUPTION IN OFFICE."

Under the above caption, the Baltimore Clipper, a high-minded neutral paper, copies the charge of the Washington correspondent of the New York Express against the Postmaster General, for directing the Madisonian newspaper to be paid 25 per cent. above advertising prices, for publishing sundry editorials, written at the Post Office Department, in defence of Mr. Wickliffe, and comments thereon as follows:

"This is the substance of the charge, which is certainly a grave one, if true. We can not believe it, because it would be a dishonest application of the public funds to appropriate them as designated—and for which Mr. Wickliffe would deserve, if guilty, not only to be removed from his situation, but punished for fraud. Whatever we may think of his management of the post office department, we are unwilling to admit any thing derogatory to his moral character, unless the charge be accompanied by the proof. He, like most men in power, may feel disposed to favor partisan friends; and this he might do without subjecting himself to particular censure—but this is quite a different thing to using the public funds to compensate them for personal services not connected with the public interests."

We have taken the trouble to ascertain the facts in this case, and, hard as it may be for Mr. Wickliffe, we assure our respectable Baltimore contemporary, that the charge is true to the letter! One bill, at least, to the amount of some \$200, for these editorial defences, notices of mail failures, &c., so charged, was passed and ordered, verbally, to be paid by Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe himself!

VAN BURENISM NOT POLKISM.

No one will controvert the remarkable statements made below by the Newark Daily Advertiser, a paper of perfect responsibility in all its statements:

VAN BUREN ELECTORS COMING OUT.—At the Whig meeting in Hanover (Morris county) on Saturday last Dr. Fairchild, who was the Van Buren candidate for Elector in 1840, presided, and introduced Giles M. Hillyar, of N. Y., and H. N. Congar, of this city, as speakers. This is the second of the "Democratic" electors of this State in 1840, who honorably refused to be sold to Polk & Texas—Judge Stull, of West Jersey, being the other. We hear that one of the others will vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen, but are not permitted to mention the name.

HON. J. C. ALFORD.—The name of this gentleman has been going the rounds of the Locofoco press in the list of converts to Polkism. The Le-grange Herald, published at his residence, notices the matter as follows:

"By the politeness of Mr. S. P. Alexander, of North Carolina, we have been favored with a copy of the Charlotte Democratic paper, in which we see it stated that the Hon. J. C. Alford, of this place, has changed his political course, and is now a Democrat. This is false, at least, if we judge from what Mr. Alford has said upon that subject. He is no Democrat, nor will he support the contemptible tool of a petty tyrant. Nail this to the counter."

"JOHN SMITH, JR., OF ARKANSAS."

The above is the cognomen assumed by S. S. Southworth, a customs officer in New York, who is daily vilified and abused. Mr. Clay in the columns of the New York Aurora. Southworth is a Georgian. The name never serves him if falsehood will answer his purpose. For years he was a newspaper editor and a zealous supporter of Mr. Clay, so much so that when he edited a paper in Providence, R. I., called the Literary Subaltern, he absolutely forged a letter, with ex-President Jefferson's name to it, in high praise of Mr. Clay and the tariff. The base forgery was soon exposed, and Southworth called upon for an explanation. He could give none, and his miserable conduct was saddled upon the whole Whig party! The Richmond Enquirer and the Globe often harp upon it.

After Southworth's paper ran down in Providence, he came on here to the seat of Government and corresponded for several papers. He always had a deal of gossip to retail, and was a wonderful manufacturer of the article. At the time Lawrence, the maniac, shot at General Jackson, Southworth wrote post haste to New York that he knew all about it, and more too! He had discovered that Lawrence was bribed or set on by Governor Poindexter to assassinate the President! and of course his letter set the whole country in commotion. Governor Poindexter wrote to New York and obtained the name of the writer. He ascertained where the libellous miscreant lodged, and undertook to call on him; but Southworth was all of a sudden taken desperately sick—took great doses of medicine—shook dreadfully—smothered himself up in the bed clothes, and could not possibly see anybody. He however found means to write a begging, apologetical letter to Governor Poindexter, which had the effect to release him from his sick bed.

Southworth continued a Whig, though despised by Mr. Clay and the Whig party from the time of his forgery of the Jefferson letter—until some time in 1835, when he began to foment jealousies, by writing for various papers in different parts of the country, between the friends of Mr. Clay and the friends of Mr. Webster. Soon after this he became a furious Locofoco, and received his reward in an appointment under the Van Buren administration. In 1840, among other Locofoco papers, he corresponded for the Baltimore Republican, and he it was who, in a letter to that paper, proclaimed that a log cabin, a barrel of hard cider, and a small pension were good enough for General Harrison, and that he ought to be satisfied with them, instead of presuming to run for the Presidency against Mr. Van Buren!

After the election of General Harrison, hearing that the old chief had said that if he could find out who was the author of the log cabin and hard cider letter, which had rendered him so much service, he would give him an office, Southworth, with unblushing impudence, got himself introduced to the President, confessed to the authorship of the miserable letter, and asked for an office therefor!

President Harrison died, and it was left for such a person as John Tyler to give one of the people's offices to such a creature as S. S. Southworth!

For a time he wrote for the Evening Post, under the signature of "John Smith, jr., of Arkansas," next for Mumford's Standard, and then he became the New York correspondent for the Madisonian of this city.

More recently he has been writing some of the most foul and contemptible libels about distinguished Tennessee Whigs, such as E. J. Shields and Bailie Peyton, under the signature of "Wm. Carroll, jr., of Rutherford county," and published in the Evening Post. He has also, as we perceive by the last received Nashville Whig, been writing a budget of miserable personal vituperation and abuse against Mr. Shields, who was recently in New York, and made a speech against Mr. Polk, and sending the same to the Nashville Union, fit sewer for such a vile creature to wallow in. Mr. Peyton, without knowing the author, has felt compelled to place the brand of FALSEHOOD upon one of the slanderer's statements in relation to Wise's stinging insult to Polk.

Now Southworth is writing, under his old signature of "John Smith, jr., of Arkansas," for the New York Aurora, in praise of John Tyler, and in his vilest vein of vituperation against Henry Clay. He is very brave and valiant—knows all about the Cilley and Graves duel—saw it all, and more too, just as he did in regard to the Poindexter and Lawrence conspiracy!

And this is a Tyler officeholder, fed, clothed, and retained in one of the people's offices to slander and malign Henry Clay! In two months from this he will want to eat his own vile and wretched falsehoods. Thank fortune, justice, though slow of foot, will soon overtake him and his master also!

The Pittsburg American of September 16 says that within these two or three last days we have been credibly informed that SUNK has been taken off several Locofoco flags, and MARKLE's name substituted, and which now read "POLK, DALLAS, and MARKLE."

A very large cotton and woollen factory has been erected lately near Natchez, in Mississippi, by Messrs. Robertson, Osgood & Wells.

The New Orleans papers of the 11th inst., say that the city was never more healthy than at that time.

The steamboat Gulnare was sunk in the Mississippi last week, by coming in contact with another steamboat. Three deck passengers were drowned. Boat and a valuable cargo a total loss.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.



From the New York Republic.

The Britannia, Captain Hewison, arrived at her moorings, East Boston, about two o'clock Tuesday morning, having made the passage from Liverpool in the remarkably short space of twelve days and six hours. She brings English papers to September 6.

The account of the capture, and occupation of Mogador, by the French, is the only piece of intelligence of importance received in the past week. The town and its batteries have been destroyed, and the island invested with a French garrison.

The affairs of Morocco, and the possibility of a war between England and France, have raised the hopes of the Repeal party; and it is one of the signs of the times, that several of their journals advert with evident satisfaction to the chances of French invasion of Ireland.

The French papers were all filled with speculations representing the effect of the operations of the Prince de Joinville, on the relations existing between France and England.

The Repeal Association reported the amount of rent collected for the week ending 18th ultimo, at £1,102, and for the week ending 26th at £634 13s. 11d.

In Spain, and other parts of the Continent, the belief is general that the affairs of Morocco will lead to a war between the great powers; and in Germany it is even rumored that an alliance offensive and defensive against France has already been formed between Great Britain and Russia.

The latest accounts from Egypt state that Mehemet Ali has abandoned his intention of resigning power. His absence lasted but four days, and he had returned to Alexandria to carry on the government as usual.

O'CONNELL.—The proceedings before the House of Lords in the celebrated writ of error case, were terminated on the 2d inst., the English Judges having confirmed the doings of the Court below. It is stated that no one was surprised, and the ministry was much puzzled to know what to do with O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners. They are unanimous in their decision that the judgment cannot be reversed by a writ of error, though their lordships take a somewhat different view of parts of the question.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—An advertisement appeared on or about the 22d of July, purporting to procure commissions in foreign service. It has come to the ears of the Mexican legation that this had reference to Texas, and that agents or allies of that country have bought, and are fitting out two vessels, which were intended to sail immediately from England. Cannon and the material of warfare were to be conveyed thither by those ships, and it was rumored that twelve or fifteen persons were departing from England with the intention of officiating the Texan army. Such a scheme, being a breach of the foreign enlistment act, has been forbidden by the British Government.

Her Majesty's visit to Scotland.—It is now, we believe, finally determined that her Majesty and Prince Albert will embark on board the royal yacht on Monday or Tuesday next, and immediately proceed to Scotland, on a visit to the Duke of Athol.

The French and the Moors.—We publish, says the Morning Herald, the following extract from a private letter, dated Marseilles, August 23, 12 o'clock. "The 15th, at half past 2, P. M., the enemy's fort opened their fire against the Suffren, Jemmapes, and Triton, who were maneuvering to take up their stations. At 2 o'clock, the vessels had taken their stations. The fire now became general, and lasted till 6 o'clock. At 5 o'clock the enemy's batteries were silenced. More than 100 pieces of cannon defended the town and were well served. At 4 o'clock the Belle Poule approached close to the town; the brigs and steamboats attacked the island. At half past five the forts from the island were nearly silenced. At this hour some infantry, artillery, and engineers embarked on the island and were received by a volley of musketry. They, however, soon got possession of all the batteries—garrisoned by 350 men. The island was occupied. The next day there were found on the island nearly 200 dead and 40 severely wounded; 128 were made prisoners. During the whole of the night the Belle Poule and Cassard continued cannonading the town. The ships of the line anchored, after the action, in the roads. The 16th, the cannonading of the town recommenced by the Belle Poule with the steamboats. At half past 3 a landing was effected, the town was abandoned, the guns were spiked, and thrown into the sea. Several flags and some curious pieces of artillery were taken on board the Suffren, and have since been sent to France. At 5 o'clock every body returned to the ships. The city was pillaged by the Kabyles."

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain announce the arrival of the Queen mother and the Queen at the seat of government. The affairs of that unhappy country continue in a state of the most inexplicable confusion. In Portugal matters are even worse, and it is clear that a "crisis" is at hand.

Our accounts from Madrid continue to be of little interest. The arrangement of the dispute between Spain and Morocco is said to have been effected by Mr. Bulwer, and we rejoice to find that it has proved satisfactory. A letter from Cadiz of the 22d ult. mentions that the Prince de Joinville's arrival from Mogador was expected daily.

EGYPT.

The surprise produced by the announcement of Mehemet Ali's abdication had scarcely subsided, when information was received of his equally sudden resumption of power. It is now believed that his retirement originated in displeasure at the opposition offered by Ibrahim and the council to a measure on which the Pasha had resolved, and that he was induced to return only by the withdrawal of that opposition.

On the 4th July the anniversary of the independence of America, the Tyne and the Belvidera hoisted the American flag at the main, and at noon the Tyne, Captain Glascock, as senior officer, fired a royal salute.

The Turks followed the example set them, but they could not help observing that it was singular that the English should rejoice at the anniversary.

TURKEY.

The reported abdication of Mehemet Ali was known at Constantinople on the 6th, but his resumption of power had not yet been communicated to the Porte.

Sir Stratford Canning had obtained satisfaction

for the insult offered to the British flag by a Russian pilot, who was to be punished in an exemplary manner for the offence. Syria still continues in a disordered state.

The Egyptian charge d'affaires was preparing in all haste to return to Alexandria. The influence of the Seraskier Pasha Rifaat Bey is much increased at Constantinople.

GREECE.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Athens, August 20, says—"Mavrocordato and his colleagues have resigned, and their resignation has been accepted. The King has commissioned Coletti to form a new administration. The Athens elections have been suspended. The city is perfectly quiet."

An amnesty had been granted to all who were compromised by the insurrection of May and June last, with the exception of General Grevas and eight of his associates. The elections were in progress, and the accounts from the provinces were satisfactory.

GIBRALTAR.

Advices have been received from Gibraltar, stating that the markets at Tangier had been reopened, and no interruption to order was occurring.

INDIA.

An express from Alexandria, dated the 20th of August, announces that intelligence had been received by the Bentinck, from Calcutta, that Lord Ellenborough was to leave Calcutta on the 28th July, by the Nemesis, and could not be expected to reach Suez before the end of this month, as the monsoons have been very severe. Capt. Kellock, of the Bentinck, has brought rather important news from Aden, where it appears that a strong army of 35,000 Arabs is collecting for the purpose of attacking the place.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

[Extract from the speech of the Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, delivered in the House of Representatives, April, 1844.]

In 1815, cotton shirtings cost 20 cents per yard—now, 5 to 6 cents.

Before 1824, negro cloths were from 75 cents to \$1 per yard—now, 20 cents.

In 1816, Muscovado sugar was 16 cents per pound—now, 5 to 6 cents; refined sugar from 16 to 30 cents—now, 10 to 13 cents.

In 1815, cut nails were 15 cents per pound—now 4½ or 5, notwithstanding a duty of 50 per cent., which ought to have advanced the price 50 per cent., according to free trade theories.

Just before the tariff of 1824 bagging sold at 35 cents a yard; in 1827, at 27 cents; in 1828, at 24 cents. It is now worth 14 to 15 cents.

In 1822, sole leather was worth from 25 to 30 cents a pound. It is now worth 18¢.

In 1826, white lead was \$13 a hundred weight. It is now less than \$7.

Gunpowder was then 45 cents a pound. Protection created Dupont's mills, and his best keg powder is now worth 19 cents.

Shot was then 10 cents a pound. It is now 5½ cents.

Refined saltpetre was then over 10 cents a pound. It is now worth 8 cents.

Copperas was then 6 cents a pound. It is now 2½ cents.

Window glass cost \$15 a hundred feet. It is now \$4. Yet the duty laid in 1832 was from \$3 to \$4 a hundred feet, which immediately brought the price down to \$5. Four millions of dollars worth of glass is now manufactured.

The heavy manufactures of iron have averaged in value since 1824 about forty millions of dollars annually; and since the tariff of 1828, the reduction of price has been at least 20 per cent., or eight millions a year.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of metal buttons are manufactured per annum, and the price is reduced more than one half.

One hundred thousand dollars worth of pins, and about the same reduction in price.

One million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of brushes—better than are made in the world—and at one-third their former cost.

Hats of the quality which formerly sold at \$2.50 now sell for \$1, and those that formerly sold at \$10 now sell at \$5.

Salt, during the war, was \$1 a bushel. Now seven millions of bushels are made in the country, and it is worth only 26 cents a bushel, being the lowest price.

Floor oilcloths formerly cost from \$2 to \$2.50 a yard. They can now be bought of better quality at \$1.25.

The value of manufactured paper and paper articles is over five millions per annum, at one-half the former prices.

The above, both former and present, are Eastern prices.

GOPHER JOHN, the negro interpreter for the Seminoles who were in this city some months since, lately had several rifle balls fired at him, one of which killed his horse. He has sought protection at Fort Gibson, where he now remains.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Erie arrived in Hampton Roads on the 16th inst., from the Pacific via Rio de Janeiro. Among the passengers by the Erie we perceive the name of the Hon. J. S. Pentleton, U. S. Charge to Chili.

In the streets of New York, on Monday afternoon, an ox, goaded almost to madness by excessive driving and the heat of the weather, attacked an aged gentleman, and gored him so severely, that his life is despaired of.

THE PROSPECTS IN MARYLAND.—The accounts of the election in Maryland are of the most cheering character. The election of Col. Pratt by a most decisive and gratifying majority, is certain beyond all doubt. The success of the Whigs in the Legislature is equally certain. Maryland is the next State that votes, and her voice will sound, like a trumpet, in favor of Clay, Frelinghuysen, and Pratt.—Balt. Patriot.

CONNECTICUT.—Over 4,000 Whigs of the 11th Senatorial District assembled at Winsted, Litchfield county, on the 13th, and were addressed by Hon. D. P. Tyler and Messrs. Eldridge, Chapman, Dutton and W. E. Robinson. It was a glorious occasion.

Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Bank of Virginia, of the new plate, have made their appearance in Richmond. The engraving and signatures are badly executed. The name of the President is misspelt, and the note is larger than the genuine notes.

A CANAL DRIED UP.—The protracted drought has caused a suspension of navigation on the Morris Canal of New Jersey.